

## NEW FRENCH EXPLOSIVE KILLS EVERYTHING WITHIN 400 YARDS

London.—"One wonders what kind of shells the French must have been using to cause a regiment of German infantry to die in their trenches, standing bolt upright and still holding their rifles in firing attitude," remarked a London paper the other day, and another correspondent quotes an American member of the Croix Rouge as having seen "the German trenches as the French guns had left them, but with dead in such a posture as the world had never seen since the war, and a single shell passed over the Philistine camp in that evening night of Scripture, a silent company of ghosts."

But there is no secret about what is now an open secret, "Turpentine," the latest French "shell-producer," is the invention of M. Turpin, the "parent" inventor of melinite and lyddite, which latter is merely so named because the first experiments were made by Lydd, in Kent, in presence of the French inventor.

How far this turpentine has been or is being used by the French artillery is not known, and may not be exactly known till after the war, but one of the salient features of this novel terror is that it cannot be fired from an ordinary field gun, and for its use guns of particular and difficult construction are required. The handling of these guns is at present confined to specialists. Had the successful experiments carried out at Chalons-sur-Marne taken place earlier, the result of this war, in so far as its primary stages were concerned, might well have been different.

So lethal in its effect is the new shell on explosion that, should its use become widespread, whole armies, indeed, entire armies, would be completely exterminated in the course of a few weeks.

Offered to France, M. Turpin is not only a remarkable man, he is also a man who for many years nursed a serious ailment, and who considered that he had been deeply wronged in connection with the discovery of his previous inventions, melinite and lyddite. He became resentful and suspicious, and determined to "show-produce" new explosive that would completely throw into the shade his previous discovery, which had been "improved" by official French technicians.

For years he worked in his quiet country home some twenty miles from Paris, and it is not long ago since the French government made him the "amende honorable." This mollified him considerably, and he offered his new discovery to his country; but France, at the impudent demand of her democrats, had for many years been cutting down her military expenditure, while Germany had been steadily increasing hers. In such circumstances there was little money to spend on experiments with explosives, and the outbreak of war found France not nearly so prepared with artillery, in munitions, in reserve forces, as was Germany.

M. Turpin, however, used as he was to war office procrastination, had had a special gun and shells made "on his own," and conducted experiments on the Atlantic coast before carefully selected and invited officers.

A man who witnessed one of these early demonstrations of the possibilities of "turpentine" sends to the Daily Express a description of its terrific effects:

"On a stretch of sand 500 yards from high water level a temporary sheepfold had been erected, about four hundred yards square, and filled off with wooden hurdles. In this space were some dozen sheep and a couple of aged and worn-out horses.

"One of the horses was contentedly munching away at some hay in a trough, the other was rubbing him against one of the hurdles, while the sheep were huddled together in one corner.

As if Petrified. "This was what I saw through my glasses when, some twenty-five yards away, there came a sharp, loud thud and the shrieking sound of a small shell, just as if somebody had taken a piece of silk and rapidly torn it in two. It was the same tearing sound, only louder.

"There was an explosion in the open space in the middle of the improvised sheep pen. The sheep were still all huddled in a corner some distance off, one of the old horses as appeared leaning against the railing while the other, the one that had been munching hay at the trough, lay on his side.

"When, ten minutes later, I reached the pen, the sheep were rubbing him against one of the hurdles, while the sheep were huddled together in one corner.

"Three or four were lying down, but all were dead, with their eyes open and lower lips hanging. Yet of all the animals only the old horse that had been munching hay was hit by a

fragment of the shell. The other old horse was half falling, half leaning up against the fence, his fore legs stretched out forward, his hind feet doubled up on the sand beneath him. Both had been killed instantly.

"There was a faint odor in the air which I can only describe as that given off by methylated spirits yet mixed with a pungent smell of menthol.

"There was no wind at the time, the air being practically still, I should like to have seen the gun, but this, as well as the shells, was surrounded by a canvas screen. The experiment made a deep impression on those present was quite obvious, and I was not surprised therefore to hear that the experiments had been repeated on a much larger scale at the French permanent camps of Chalons and Malilly.

Behind Locked Doors. "I am told that the experiments got to the ear of the German general staff, for it appears that various plausible people, self-styled journalists, business agents, and others, began to call upon M. Turpin. After the war broke out a special guard was placed outside M. Turpin's residence to warn off all unauthorized persons. Within the last few weeks, however, M. Turpin has taken up his quarters at a magnet factory in a populous Paris suburb, where a number of men have been engaged in preparing the component parts of the turpentine shells, which are being used in very desperate circumstances, and only with the full consent of France's allies."

"For special reasons, which it would be unfair to divulge at the present moment, I am strongly of opinion that these shells have not yet been used in any extent by the French armies in the field. Probably an actual test under battle conditions has been made once or twice, but no more. A number of people, however, have got wind of the matter, and imagination has done the rest."

"That this terrific explosive will, however, be used in case of such an emergency as, say, an attempt to take Paris by storm I have no doubt, but I am convinced that, despite the thousands of bombs now prepared and the special apparatus that are being cast, this explosive, a single 56-pound shell of which is able to kill—so to speak—to 'petrify' every living thing in a space of 400 square yards, will not be used unless in very desperate circumstances, and only with the full consent of France's allies."

For years he worked in his quiet country home some twenty miles from Paris, and it is not long ago since the French government made him the "amende honorable." This mollified him considerably, and he offered his new discovery to his country; but France, at the impudent demand of her democrats, had for many years been cutting down her military expenditure, while Germany had been steadily increasing hers. In such circumstances there was little money to spend on experiments with explosives, and the outbreak of war found France not nearly so prepared with artillery, in munitions, in reserve forces, as was Germany.

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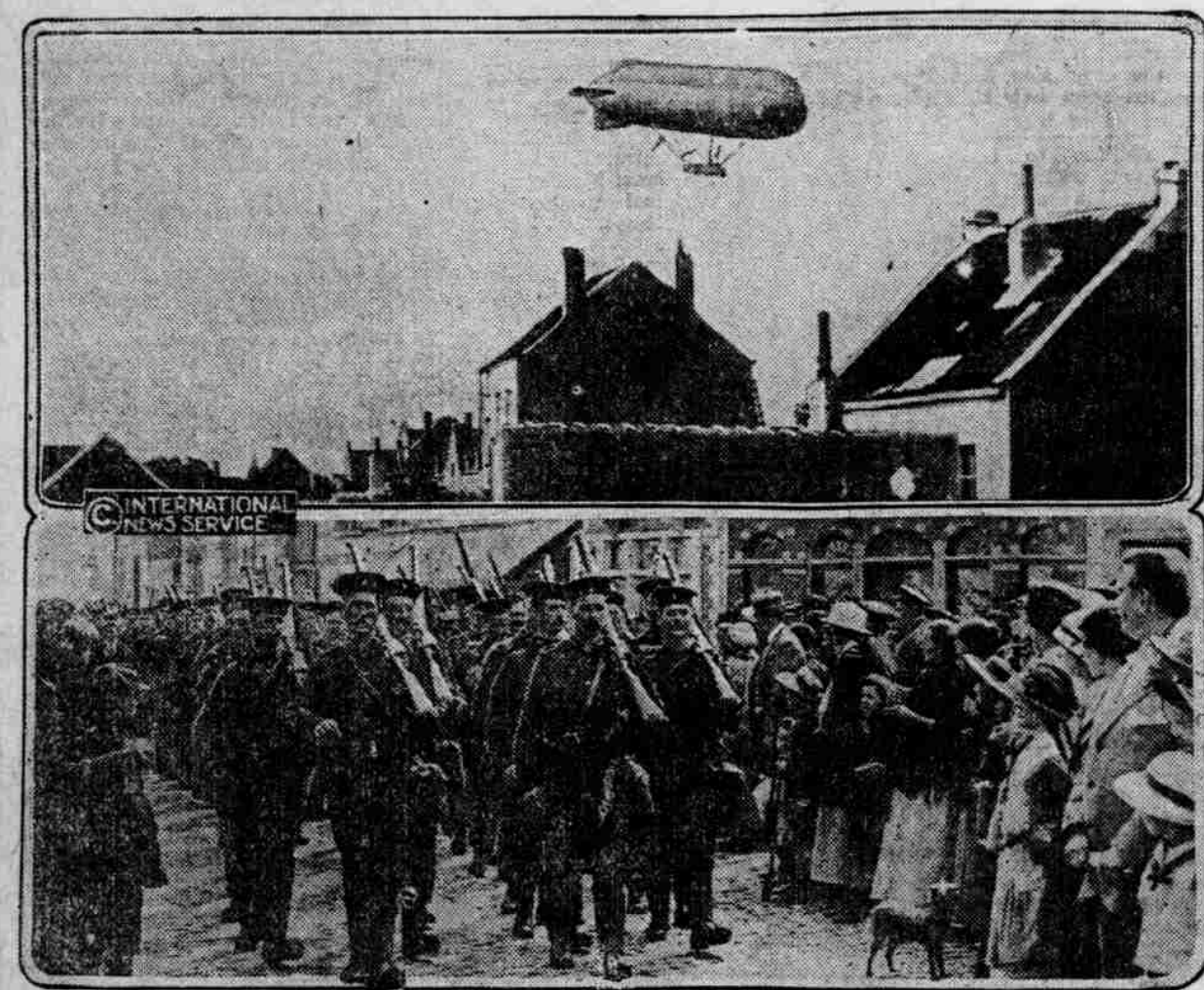
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## ENGLISH MARINES TAKE CARE OF OSTEND



Ostend, the Belgian seaport and fashionable resort, has been protected by a large force of British marines, here shown marching through the streets. Above is seen the British ship Beta hovering over Ostend on the watch for the enemy.

## FRENCH FORCES DRAWING NEAR THE FRONTIER

London Has Report That Allied Armies Are Steadily Pushing the Enemy Back.

### SEE GERMAN RETREAT

Berlin Statements Refer to the Battle as "Indecisive"—Admit Renewal of French Advances in Vicinity of Verdun—Special Correspondence From Front.

London, Oct. 2.—With Indian and British territorial troops reinforcing the allies in France the battle of the Aisne continues to rage furiously.

The latest news from the front is contained in tonight's announcement of the French, who claim that they have won a victory for the allies in a violent battle on their left wing and of French gains over the Germans in the Argonne region, but does not indicate that the action against the German right, which the allies are still trying to outflank, was decisive.

Allies Nearing Belgian Border. London, Oct. 2.—London was electrified by the publication of a dispatch stating that the advance guards of the French forces had reached Orches, near Valenciennes, and only five miles from the Belgian border.

The dispatch, which purported to have been transmitted from Berlin, via Amsterdam, attributed the statement to a no less important official source than the German general staff.

The report stated that the French were in sufficient force to administer a defeat to the battalion of the German landwehr which contested its advance.

French sharpshooters, according to the dispatch, had fired on the military hospital in Orches and the Germans destroyed the town.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Complete success appears to have attended the great flanking movement designed to encircle and cut off the right wing of the German army under General von Kluck, and von Boehn. The center of the activity has shifted north of the Somme, where the enveloping movement is being pushed with the greatest vigor.

The German official statement, received by way of Amsterdam, calls the battle here indecisive, but admits that the French have been successful in the vicinity of Verdun.

The supreme effort of the allies is now directed toward penetrating the armies constituting the German right flank, and the German general staff, at least a part of the enemy's strength, or, that failing, to continue the attack with such energy as to reduce its effective strength and put it out of the fight on the new line.

### CAUSE SHORTENING OF WARS

Modern Methods Have Lengthened Battles, but the C-Testis Do Not Last So Long.

The Franco-German war was declared by Napoleon III on July 14, 1870; the treaty of peace was signed at Frankfurt on May 10, 1871. The Russo-Japanese war began with the breaking off of diplomatic negotiations on February 5, 1904, and the treaty of Portsmouth was signed on August 23, 1905.

These, says the New York Times, are the only wars of the first class since armaments and weapons took on their modern formidable aspects.

Most of the minor wars since 1871, like the Russo-Turkish in 1877-78 and the recent Chino-Japanese, Boer, Turco-Italian and Balkan wars, have likewise been of brief duration. But in the nature of things, wars of the first magnitude can no longer be strung out over long periods like that of the American Revolution, the American Civil war, Germany's 30 years' war or

the Napoleonic wars. The development of railway systems, permitting rapid movements of great armies, and the invention of higher explosives, heavier guns and deadlier rifles, have combined to concentrate great campaigns into single battles, fought along fronts of hundreds of miles. The battles are lengthened by this process, as the first of the Shiao and of Mukden proved, but they become more quickly decisive as to the general results of the conflict as it affects the nations.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

London, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Rome says that Prince Burhan-Eddin of Turkey has been elected president of Albania. It was reported that Mustafa Bey had been elected by the Albanian senate at Durazzo.

More U. S. Troops on Border. Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 30.—Five more troops of American cavalry took up positions along the Mexican border to prevent any violations of United States territory in the battle now imminent between Carranzistas and Villalistas.

Japanese Inquired, "with your own wife or with some other old man?" To which the English gentleman replied: "Not quite necessarily," and explained that he preferred dancing with girls, whereupon the Oriental commented:

"What a madly flirting nation they are, these English! They flirt until they die!"

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## U. S. MINE LOOTED

NACO, ARIZ., MENACED BY SHELLS FROM MEXICAN INSURRECTIONISTS.

### VILLA'S TROOPS TAKE TOWN

Burg Across American Border to See Scene of Big Battle at an Early Date—Armistic Agreed Upon Between Leaders.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 3.—General Villa's troops under Governor Maytorena of Sonora have captured Cananea, a big American copper camp, and looted it. They immediately began a march against Naco, where Gen. Benjamín Hill, commanding the Carranza forces, is entrenched.

Naco is on the American border, across from the town of the same name in Arizona. Damage on the American side, especially if the attacking force was artillery, is feared. Colonel Gullfoyle, commanding the American cavalry, has flung freight cars along the border to stop shells and bullets. Americans have been warned to leave the danger zone as soon as the battle begins. Many American families have fled to Bisbee and Douglas.

General Hill has promised to meet the enemy in the open to minimize the danger, but may be forced to fall back into the town.

Durango was taken by General Villa's men after a bloody fight, a dispatch to Carlos Argüelles, Villa's publicity agent, states. The victory gives Villa undisputed possession of the state of Durango.

Despite these military movements, word came from Luis Aguilar Benavides, secretary to General Villa, that an armistice had been declared through Mexico, with Aguirre Calles as a neutral zone. Elections will be held according to the first agreement from October 5 to 10.

These points had been agreed on, the message said, at a preliminary conference at Zacatecas.

Mexico City, Oct. 3.—That the resignation of General Carranza as "first chief in charge of the government" will be in the hands of the 24 Mexican generals of the south, called in conference, within a few days, and that General Villa will agree to a plan of procedure with the Carranza officials sent to confer with the northern leader at Zacatecas, is the confident belief in all circles here.

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## RESERVE MEN NAMED

GOVERNING DIRECTORS CHOSEN BY FEDERAL BODY.

Districts Embracing Boston, New York, Richmond, Minneapolis and St. Louis Given Agents.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Pierre Jay Charles Street of New York City, and George F. Peabody of Lake George, New York, were named Class C, or governing directors of the federal reserve district embracing New York, according to an announcement by the federal reserve board.

Mr. Jay is appointed chairman of the board of directors and federal reserve agent; Mr. Starck, vice chairman and deputy federal reserve agent, and Mr. Peabody, director.

Class C directors for the Boston district are Frederick H. Curtis of Boston, chairman and federal reserve agent; Walter S. Hackney of Providence, R. I., vice chairman and deputy federal reserve agent, and Allen Hollis of Concord, N. H., director.

For the Richmond district William Ingle of Baltimore, chairman and federal reserve agent; James A. Hopper of Richmond, vice chairman and deputy federal reserve agent, and M. F. H. Gouverneur of Wilmington, N. C., director.

For the St. Louis district, William McC. Martin of St. Louis, chairman and federal reserve agent; Walter W. Smith of St. Louis, vice chairman and deputy federal reserve agent, and John Boshue of Evansville, Ind., director.

For the Minneapolis district, John F. Rich of Red Wing, Minn., chairman and federal reserve agent; P. M. Kerst of St. Paul, vice chairman and deputy federal reserve agent, and John W. Black of Houghton, Mich., director.

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